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DEBORAH RODRIGUEZ

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DEBORAH RODRIGUEZ, individually and as a representative of a class of participants and beneficiaries on behalf of the intuit Inc. 401(k) Plan, Plaintiff, v. INTUIT INC.; THE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTUIT INC. 401(K) PLAN; and DOES 1 to 10 inclusive, Defendants.	CASE NO. **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT** **AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1. Plaintiff DEBORAH RODRIGUEZ ("Plaintiff"), a participant in the Intuit Inc. 401(k) Plan ("Plan" or "Intuit Plan"), brings this Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA") action on behalf of the Plan under 29 U.S.C. §§ 1132(a)(2) and (3), and under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as a representative of a class of participants and beneficiaries of the Plan, against Defendants INTUIT INC. ("Intuit" or the "Company") and THE EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTUIT INC. 401(K) PLAN (the "Committee") for (1) breach of ERISA's fiduciary duties, (2) violation of ERISA's anti-inurement provision, and (3) engaging in self-dealing and transactions prohibited by ERISA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has federal question subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this is an action under 29 U.S.C. §§ 1132(a)(2) and (3) for which federal district courts have exclusive jurisdiction under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(1).

3. This district is the proper venue for this action under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred here.

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PARTIES

4. The Intuit Plan is a defined contribution, individual account, employee pension benefit plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1002(2)(A) and § 1002(34) and is subject to the provisions of ERISA pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1003(a).

5. Defendant Intuit is a financial software corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and headquartered in Mountain View, California. It employs more than 17,000 individuals.

6. Intuit is both the Plan sponsor under 29 U.S.C. § 1002(16)(B) and the Plan administrator under 29 U.S.C. § 1002(16)(A) with broad authority over the administration and management of the Plan.

7. The Committee was created by Intuit to assist in the management of the Plan and was delegated with authority to, among other things, direct the trustee with respect to the crediting and distribution of the Plan assets.

8. Intuit and the Committee (together "Defendants") are both named fiduciaries of the Plan and each exercised discretionary authority and discretionary control over the management and administration of the Plan with respect to the matters alleged herein and were fiduciaries of the Plan within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21)(A).

9. Plaintiff is a resident of California, was previously employed by Intuit in California, and has been a participant of the Plan since 2010.

10. The defendants sued by the fictitious names DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, are Plan fiduciaries unknown to Plaintiff who exercise or exercised discretionary authority or discretionary control respecting the management of the Plan, exercise or exercised authority or control respecting the management or disposition of its assets, or have or had discretionary authority or discretionary responsibility in the administration of the Plan and are responsible or liable in some manner for the conduct alleged in the complaint. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities of such fictitiously named defendants when they are ascertained.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

11. As required by 29 U.S.C. § 1102(a)(1), the Intuit Plan is maintained under a written document. At all times relevant to the allegations in this Complaint, the governing Plan document was the Inuit Plan restated on January 1, 2017.

12. In accordance with 29 U.S.C. § 1103(a), the assets of the Intuit Plan are held in a trust fund.

13. The Plan is funded by a combination of wage withholdings by Plan participants and Company matching contributions, both of which are deposited into the Plan's trust fund. For each year of the class period, the Company made matching contributions on a pay period basis equal to 125% of up to 6% of a participant's compensation contributed to the Plan, subject to an annual limit of $10,000.

14. Upon their deposit into the Plan's trust fund, all participant contributions and Company matching contributions become assets of the Plan.

15. As an individual account, defined contribution retirement plan, the Intuit Plan "provides for an individual account for each participant and for benefits solely upon the amount contributed to the participant's account, and any income, expenses, gains and losses, and any forfeiture of accounts of other participants which may be allocated to such participant's account." 29 U.S.C. § 1002(34).

16. Substantially all expenses incurred for administering the Intuit Plan are paid by the Plan with Plan assets. Throughout the class period, the annual administrative expenses have ranged from $699,937 to $975,040.

17. Participant accounts are each charged with an allocation of the expenses paid by the Plan. Throughout the class period, all participant accounts have been charged with administrative expenses on at least a quarterly basis. The deduction of administrative expenses from participant accounts reduces the funds available to participants for distribution and/or investing.

18. Participants in the Intuit Plan are immediately vested in their own contributions, along with any income or losses on those balances. The Company's matching contributions, plus any income or losses on those balances, become vested over a period of years depending on when the participant was hired.

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19. When a participant has a break in service prior to full vesting of the Company's matching contributions, the participant forfeits the balance of unvested Company matching contributions in his or her individual account and Defendants exercise discretionary authority and control over how these Plan assets are thereafter reallocated.

20. The Plan provides that forfeited nonvested accounts may be used to pay Plan administrative expenses or reduce future Company matching contributions. Although the Plan expressly authorizes the use of forfeited funds to pay Plan expenses, throughout the class period Defendants chose to utilize the forfeited funds in the Plan for the Company's own benefit, to the detriment of the Plan and its participants, by reallocating nearly all of these Plan assets to reduce future Company matching contributions to the Plan.

21. In 2018, Company matching contributions to the Plan were reduced by $4,704,000 as a result of Defendants' reallocation of forfeited nonvested funds for the Company's own benefit, leaving a balance of approximately $331,000 in the forfeiture account, none of which was used to pay any part of the $730,948 in Plan expenses.

22. In 2019, Company matching contributions to the Plan were reduced by $3,508,000 as a result of Defendants' reallocation of forfeited nonvested funds for the Company's own benefit, leaving a balance of approximately $1,042,000 in the

forfeiture account, none of which was used to pay any part of the $699,937 in Plan expenses.

23. In 2020, Company matching contributions to the Plan were reduced by $4,751,000 as a result of Defendants' reallocation of forfeited nonvested funds for the Company's own benefit, leaving a balance of approximately $658,000 in the forfeiture account, none of which was used to pay any part of the $740,846 in Plan expenses.

24. In 2021, Company matching contributions to the Plan were reduced by $2,273,000 as a result of Defendants' reallocation of forfeited nonvested funds for the Company's own benefit, and only $74,000 of forfeited nonvested funds were used to pay plan expenses totaling $975,040, leaving a balance of approximately $140,000 in the forfeiture account.

25. While Defendants' reallocation of the forfeitures in the Plan's trust fund to reduce its future matching contributions benefitted the Company by reducing its own contribution expenses, it harmed the Plan, along with its participants and beneficiaries, by reducing future Company matching contributions that would otherwise have increased Plan assets and by causing participants to incur deductions from their individual accounts each year to cover administrative expenses that would otherwise have been covered in whole or in part by utilizing forfeited funds.

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CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

26. 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) authorizes any participant or beneficiary of the Plan to bring an action individually on behalf of the Plan to enforce a breaching fiduciary's liability to the Plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a).

27. In acting in this representative capacity and to enhance the due process protections of unnamed participants and beneficiaries of the Plan, as an alternative to direct individual actions on behalf of the Plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), Plaintiff seeks to certify this action as a class action on behalf of all Intuit Plan participants and beneficiaries. Plaintiff seeks to certify the following class:

> All participants and beneficiaries of the Intuit Plan from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2021, excluding Defendants and members of the Committee of the Intuit Plan.

28. This action meets the requirements of Rule 23 and is certifiable as a class action for the following reasons:

a. The class includes over 10,000 members and is so large that joinder of all its members is impracticable.

b. There are questions of law and fact common to the class because Defendants owed fiduciary duties to the Plan and to all participants and beneficiaries and took the actions alleged herein as to the Plan and not as to any individual participant. Thus, common questions of law and fact include the following, without

limitation: Who are the fiduciaries liable for the remedies provided by 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a)? Did the fiduciaries of the Plan breach their fiduciary duties to the Plan with respect to their management and allocation of Plan assets? Did fiduciaries of the Plan engage in prohibited transactions with Plan assets? Did fiduciaries of the Plan violate the anti-inurement provision of ERISA by using Plan assets for their own benefit? What are the losses to the Plan resulting from each alleged breach of ERISA? What Plan-wide equitable and other relief should the Court impose to remedy Defendants' alleged breaches?

c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class because Plaintiff was a participant of the Plan during the class period and all participants in the Plan were harmed by the same alleged misconduct by Defendants.

d. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the class because she was a participant of the plan during the class period, has no interests that conflict with any other members of the class, is committed to the vigorous representation of the class, and has engaged experienced and competent attorneys to represent the class.

e. Prosecution of separate actions for these breaches of fiduciary duties and prohibited transactions by individual participants and beneficiaries would create the risk of (A) inconsistent or varying adjudications that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants with respect to their discharge of

their fiduciary duties to the Plan and personal liability to the Plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a), and (B) adjudications by individual participants and beneficiaries regarding these breaches of fiduciary duties, prohibited transactions, and remedies for the Plan would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the participants and beneficiaries not parties to the adjudication or would substantially impair or impede those participants' and beneficiaries' ability to protect their interests. Therefore, this action should be certified as a class action under Rule 23(b)(1)(A) or (B).

29. A class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all participants and beneficiaries is impracticable, the losses suffered by individual participants and beneficiaries may be small and impracticable for individual members to enforce their rights through individual actions, and the common questions of law and fact predominate over individual questions. Given the nature of the allegations, no class member has an interest in individually controlling the prosecution of this matter, and Plaintiff is aware of no difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of this matter as a class action. Alternatively, then, this action may be certified as a class under Rule 23(b)(3) if it is not certified under Rule 23(b)(1)(A) or (B).

30. Plaintiff's counsel, Hayes Pawlenko LLP, will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class and is best able to represent the interests of the class under Rule 23(g).

FIRST CLAIM

BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY OF LOYALTY

(29 U.S.C. 1104(a)(1)(A))

31. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

32. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(A), Defendants were required to discharge their duties to the Intuit Plan "solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries" and "for the exclusive purpose of: (i) providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries; and (ii) defraying reasonable expenses of administering the plan."

33. Defendants have continually breached this duty of loyalty with respect to their control and management of the Plan's assets throughout the class period by choosing to utilize forfeited funds in the Plan for the benefit of the Company rather than solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries.

34. Instead of acting solely in the interest of Plan participants by utilizing forfeited funds in the Plan to reduce or eliminate the administrative expenses charged to their individual accounts, Defendants chose to use nearly all of these Plan assets for the purpose of reducing its own future contributions to the Plan, thereby saving the Company millions of dollars each year at the expense of the Plan which received

decreased Company contributions and its participants and beneficiaries who were forced to incur avoidable expense deductions to their individual accounts.

35. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' fiduciary breaches described herein, the Plan suffered injury and loss for which they are personally liable and are subject to appropriate equitable relief, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1109, including, without limitation, the disgorgement of all ill-gotten profits to Defendants resulting from the breach of their duty of loyalty.

36. Each Defendant knowingly participated in the breach of the other Defendants, knowing that such acts were a breach, enabled other Defendants to commit a breach by failing to lawfully discharge its own fiduciary duties, knew of the breach by the other Defendants and failed to make any reasonable effort under the circumstances to remedy the breach. Thus, each Defendant is liable for the losses caused by the breach of its co-fiduciary under 29 U.S.C. § 1105(a).

SECOND CLAIM

BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY OF PRUDENCE

(29 U.S.C. 1104(a)(1)(B))

37. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

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38. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B), Defendants were required to discharge their duties with respect to the Intuit Plan "with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims."

39. Defendants have continuously breached their duty of prudence under 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B) throughout the class period by declining to use the forfeited funds in the plan to eliminate the administrative expenses charged to participant accounts and instead using such Plan assets to reduce the Company's own contributions to the Plan.

40. Defendants failed to engage in a reasoned and impartial decision-making process to determine that using the forfeited funds in the Plan to reduce the Company's own contribution expenses, as opposed to the administrative expenses charged to participant accounts, was in the best interest of the Plan's participants or was prudent, and failed to consider whether participants would be better served by another use of these Plan assets after considering all relevant factors.

41. By declining to use forfeited funds in the Plan to eliminate the administrative expenses charged to participant accounts, and instead using such Plan assets to reduce the Company's own contribution expenses, Defendants caused the Plan to receive fewer contributions that would otherwise have increased Plan assets

and caused participants to incur expense deductions from their individual accounts that would otherwise have been covered in whole or in part by utilizing the forfeited funds to pay Plan expenses.

42. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' fiduciary breaches described herein, the Plan suffered injury and loss for which Defendants are personally liable and are subject to appropriate equitable relief, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1109, including, without limitation, the disgorgement of all ill-gotten profits to Defendants resulting from the breach of their duty of prudence.

43. Each Defendant knowingly participated in the breach of the other Defendants, knowing that such acts were a breach, enabled other Defendants to commit a breach by failing to lawfully discharge it own fiduciary duties, knew of the breach by the other Defendants and failed to make any reasonable effort under the circumstances to remedy the breach. Thus, each Defendant is liable for the losses caused by the breach of its co-fiduciary under 29 U.S.C. § 1105(a).

<u>THIRD CLAIM</u>

BREACH OF ERISA'S ANTI-INUREMENT PROVISION

(29 U.S.C. 1103(c)(1))

44. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

45. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 1103(c)(1), "the assets of a plan shall never inure to the benefit of any employer and shall be held for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants in the plan and their beneficiaries and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the plan."

46. The balance in a participant's accounts that a participant forfeits when incurring a break in service prior to full vesting of the Company's contributions to the participant's account is an asset of the Intuit Plan.

47. By electing to utilize these Plan assets as a substitute for the Company's own future contributions to the Plan, thereby saving the Company millions of dollars in contribution expenses, Defendants caused the assets of the plan to inure to the benefit of the employer in violation of 29 U.S.C. 1103(c)(1).

48. Each Defendant is personally liable under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a) to make good to the Plan any losses to the Plan resulting from violation of ERISA's anti-inurement provision as alleged in this claim and to restore to the Plan all profits secured through their use of Plan assets, and is subject to other equitable or remedial relief as appropriate.

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FOURTH CLAIM

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

(29 U.S.C. 1106(a)(1))

49. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

50. 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1) provides that "[a] fiduciary with respect to a plan shall not cause the plan to engage in a transaction, if he knows or should know that such transaction constitutes a direct or indirect . . . exchange . . . of any property between the plan and a party in interest . . . or use by or for the benefit of a party in interest, of any assets of the plan."

51. Intuit and the Committee are parties in interest, as that term is defined under 29 U.S.C. §1002 (14), because they are Plan fiduciaries and because Intuit is the employer of Plan participants.

52. By electing to use forfeited funds in the Plan as a substitute for future employer contributions to the Plan, and thereby saving the Company millions of dollars in contribution expenses, Defendants caused the Plan to engage in transactions that constituted a direct or indirect exchange of existing Plan assets for future employer contributions and/or a use of Plan assets by or for the benefit of a party in interest.

53. As a result of these prohibited transactions, Defendants caused the Plan to suffer losses in the amount of the Plan assets that were substituted for future employer contributions and the lost investment returns on those assets.

54. Each Defendant is personally liable under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a) to make good to the Plan any losses to the Plan resulting from the prohibited transactions alleged in this claim, to reverse and/or correct the prohibited transactions, to restore to the Plan all assets and profits obtained through the use of Plan assets and is subject to other equitable or remedial relief as appropriate.

FIFTH CLAIM

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

(29 U.S.C. 1106(b)(1))

55. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

56. 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b) provides that "[a] fiduciary with respect to a plan shall not," among other things, "deal with the assets of the plan in his own interest or for his own account."

57. Defendants violated this prohibition in their management and control of forfeiture funds in the Plan. By utilizing these Plan assets as a substitute for future employer contributions to the Plan, thereby saving the Company millions of dollars

in contribution expenses, Defendants dealt with the assets of the Plan in their own interest and for their own account.

58. As a result of this prohibited conduct, Defendants caused the Plan to suffer losses in the amount of the Plan assets that were substituted for future employer contributions and the lost investment returns on those assets.

59. Each Defendant is personally liable under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a) to make good to the Plan any losses to the Plan resulting from the prohibited conduct alleged in this claim, to restore to the Plan all assets and profits obtained through the use of Plan assets and is subject to other equitable or remedial relief as appropriate.

SIXTH CLAIM

FAILURE TO MONITOR FUDICIARIES

60. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

61. This claim is asserted against Intuit only.

62. Intuit oversaw the overall governance of the Plan and had the authority to delegate fiduciary responsibilities.

63. Intuit created the Committee to assist in the management of the Plan and delegated to the Committee the authority and discretion to direct the trustee with respect to the crediting and distribution of the Plan assets.

64. A monitoring fiduciary must ensure that the person to whom it delegated fiduciary duties is performing its fiduciary obligations and must take prompt and effective action to protect the plan and participants when the delegate fails to properly discharge its duties. To the extent any of the fiduciary responsibilities of Intuit were delegated to another fiduciary, the Company's monitoring duties included an obligation to ensure that any delegated tasks or responsibilities were being performed in accordance with ERISA's fiduciary standards.

65. Intuit breached its fiduciary monitoring standard with respect to the Committee by, among other things, failing to monitor the Committee's management and use of forfeited funds in the Plan and by failing to take steps to ensure that the Committee was discharging its duties with respect to Plan assets for the sole benefit of Plan participants and beneficiaries.

66. As a direct result of the breach of its fiduciary duty to monitor, the Plan suffered losses.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

For these reasons, Plaintiff, on behalf of the Plan and all similarly situated Plan participants and beneficiaries, respectfully requests that the Court:

- find and declare that Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties and engaged in prohibited conduct and transactions as

described above;

- find and adjudge that Defendants are personally liable to make good to the Plan all losses to the Plan resulting from each violation of ERISA described above, and to otherwise restore the Plan to the position it would have occupied but for these violations;
- order the disgorgement of all assets and profits secured by Defendants as a result of each violation of ERISA described above;
- determine the method by which Plan losses under 29 U.S.C. § 1109 should be calculated;
- order Defendants to provide all accounting necessary to determine the amounts Defendants must make good to the Plan under 29 U.S.C. § 1109(a);
- remove the fiduciaries who have breached their fiduciary duties and enjoin them from future ERISA violations;
- surcharge against Defendants and in favor of the Plan all amounts involved in any transactions which such accounting reveals were improper, excessive and/or in violation of ERISA;
- certify the class, appoint Plaintiff as a class representative, and appoint Hayes Pawlenko LLP as class counsel;

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- award to Plaintiff and the class their attorneys' fees and costs under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(1) and the common fund doctrine;
- order the payment of interest to the extent it is allowed by law; and
- grant other equitable or remedial relief as the Court deems appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands trial of these claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

DATED: October 2, 2023

HAYES PAWLENKO LLP

By: /s/Kye D. Pawlenko
Matthew B. Hayes
Kye D. Pawlenko
Attorneys for Plaintiffs